FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN. MPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

Dates-London, Aug. 27; Paris. 26.

The U. S. Mail steamer Franklin, Capt. Wotton, sailed from Cowes at 61 o'clock A. M. Aug. 28, and arrived at her wharf at 10) o'clock yesterday morning. She was detained at Sandy Hook for two hours by fog. She brings 100 pas-

Sept. 5, lat. 45°, long 59° 30', passed a steamer ontward bound-supposed to be the Canada.

from Boston. The Pacific arrived at Liverpool shortly after 10 o'clock P. M. on the 26th, making the passage

in 10 days and 10 hours.

The second night after leaving New-York the Pacific ran down an American schooner; all

the crew were saved. The Pacific carried away everal of her floats.

Consols closed on the 26th at 961 @961. The following is a list of the Franklin's pas-

The following is a list of the Franklin's passengers:

Stephen Storm and lady, Miss Storm, Charles McEwen, lady and sen. J. Stranger and lady, M. Maguire, J. Roberts, lady and sen. J. Stranger and lady, M. Maguire, J. Roberts, lady and sen. J. Stranger, Mrs. E. F. Ward, W. H. Ben). Subwell, Miss M. Lagaley, Mrs. E. F. Ward, W. H. Ben, S. M. M. Gotshalk and soe, Mrs. M. Boyd, J. A. E. K. Bryan, Mr. Gotshalk and soe, Mrs. M. Boyd, J. A. E. K. Bryan, Mr. Gotshalk and soe, Mrs. M. Boyd, J. A. E. K. Bryan, Mr. Gotshalk and soe, Mrs. M. Boyd, J. A. E. K. Bryan, Mr. Gotshalk and soe, Mrs. M. Boyd, J. A. E. K. Bryan, Mr. Gotshalk and soe, Mrs. M. Boyd, J. A. E. Constant, Mr. Sedgwick, Mrs. Branden, Mrs. Baudien, Jules Boulanga, H. G. Sedgwick, Mrs. Frost, lady and child, P. Poutz, D. Entrarues, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Brander, Mrs. Benanick, Josh Boury, Lady, child and sert., Mr. Goodne, Cannada, F. Costa, St. Louis, E. S. Branen, Uthen, T. Surgis, Paoline Bentine, Caroline Hist. Sira, Dances, Paris, Mr. Pennigton, Miss Pennington, Mrs. E. Genning, Mr. Dur, Hen. J. Leander Starr, Ed. Langer, H. Deort, A. Bellor, Mobile; Isaac Sherman, Indy and child, d. Beffalo.

—The political news is of no importance.

-The political news is of no importance

-At Liverpool on the 26th, the Cotton market was firm, with an increase of price of id. for American, compared with the rate at the sailing of the America on the 22d.

-The old and respectable house of Rucker & Sons, London, has failed.

.- The English Railway Companies have held their annual meetings. The results attained shew that the increase of travel has not kept pace with the increase in railways. In 1850 the latter were exunded 25 per cent. as compared with 1849, while travel increased only 12; per cent. The average of posits is about 3 per cent. In 1850 there were 6,464 les in exploitation, and their receipts were £7,147, 38, the capital invested in these roads is not far from fifteen hundred millions of dollars. The fol-

Number of engines working on the railways in 1850....

-The promoters of the Evangelisal Aliiance met at Exeter Hall on the 26th ult , Hon. Arthur Kinnaird in the Chair.

naird in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Cox proposed a topic to the following effect—That the members of the Evangelical Alinance and the friends of Christian union had great cause of thankfulness to Almighty God for the success which the had hitherto vouchsafed to that institution, and, while regretting that the hopes and anticipations regarding it had not been fully realized, they nevertheless rejoiced in the belief that the work thus happily commenced would not fail eventually to be abundantly blessed, as well in our own land as in all other parts of Christendom. Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noci then addressed the meeting, observing that he readily echoed the sentiments expressed in the above words, and that he felt assured that this union contained the germs of many improvements more than our short-sightedness could povements more than our short-sightedness could bow discover. Rev. Mr. Kuntzé, of Berlin, offered a few observations upon the same subject, and stated that the fathers of the Evangelical Altiane sought to establish an union amongst Christians, in order that the Redeemer might be glorified. The Christian Church had been from time to time led by infidelity and socialism on the one side. and by papacy on the other. They were, however, large numbers of Christians in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, and there were also many of them in France and Germany, and if well these were united together in one band, they would ultimately succeed together in one band, they would ultimately succeed. together in one band, they would ultimately succeed in overcoming all obstacles, and in completely establishing the great principles of the Evangelical Alliance. Dr. Grandpierre, from Paris, spoke to the nume subject, and congratulated this country upon the order and tranquility which were now maintained in the metropolis without the interference of an army. He supposed that the Pope of Rome was not balished with the Great Exhibition, and it was said that he was equally adverselyo railways and steamboats.

The next topic introduced was to the effect that in The next topic introduced was to the effect that in the present extraordinary political and religious state of the world, agitated as it had been of late by revolutionary infidel opposition to the truth, renewed efforts for the promotion of Christian union were demanded of the whole church. Rev. M. Baup, from Jansanne, Rev. T. R. Birks, and others, ad dressed the meeting in reference to this subject, and they were succeeded by gentlemen who expaniated upon the third and concluding topic—That, at the present moment, when there was a competition among the various nations in those works of man, which were well designated the arts of peace; and while many strangers were visiting this country, there was case for rejoicing that an opportunity had thus been afforded for so many beloved brethren of other lands and tongues to consult together for the vertiasting interests of the human race. After a few words from the Chairman, the meeting separated.

—The success of the yacht America is still talked

-The success of the yacht America is still talked of by the London papers. The day of her race with the Titania is not yet fixed. The latter vessel is being fitted with new masts and rigging. The follow-

ing we cut from The Globe: We stated briefly on Saturday a few particulars We stated briefly on Szturday a few particulars of the race for the Queen's cup on Friday, in which the America beat her English competitors, thus making rood all her professions. A protest which had been chered against her receiving the cup, on the ground that she had not followed the course marked out, was withdrawn, and the Messrs. Stavens were presented by the Royal Yacht Squadron with the well-water of the evening after the race there was a diplay of fireworks by land and water at the esplanate. A remnon took place at the club-house, and the occasion was taken of Mr. Abbott Lawrence's Presence to compliment him on the success of his Presence to compliment him on the success of his countrymen. His Excellency acknowledged the landness in suitable terms, and said that, though he could not but be proud of the success of his fellow-clinens, he still fell it was but the children giving a lesson to the father. If the America was purchased bere, they would nevertheless try to build something the success here were here.

dete, they would nevertheless try to build something better in New-York, so as to beat even her. The last remark of his Excellency alluded to a runer that are offer had been made to buy the America, but that the sum was not considered sufficient. We have thus been undeniably beaten, but we have these beaten with a good grace, and our conquerors are the first to admit it.

In consequence of an intimation that the Queen which is to inspect the Yankee clipper, during the day succeeding the race, the American clipper cropped down the anchorage off Osborne flotse the marine residence of Queen Victoria,) and in the attention her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the royal children, and their suite, section board in the Statebarge, under the command of Lond Acolphus Fitz-Clarence. The Queen, during bur stay, which exceeded half an hour, made a close aspection of the vacht, attended by Commodore Stetas, Co. Hamilton and the officers of the vessel, and expressed the highest admiration of the general arrangements and character of the famous schooler. Both on nearing the America and departing the American ensign was dispoed, out of combinent to the distinguished visitors. The Queen stering a committed to the distinguished visitors. The Queen stering a committed to the distinguished visitors.

Three English yacht builders have offered to build Sachts to compete with the America.

A parliamentary paper has been published showing the number of immigrants and liberated Africans similed into the West Indian colonies and Matrinus during the years 1849, 1856, and 1851. In the three years the total to the West Indies numbered 14,215, and to the Mauritius 18,600. Some were landed at Jamaica direct from a captured slaver.

— On the 24th ult there were 51,311 visitors to the Great Exhibition, and the receipts were £2,493 10s.

- The CUBAN DISTURBANCES are discussed by the London journals, their opinion generally being that the insurrection in the Central Department could not be anything serious. The Times comments as follows on the action of the U. S. Government

in this matter:

If anything could increase the disgrace of an attempt to make war on the colony of a friendly nation, with a troop of adventurers, who are pirates, claiming when it suits them the protection of the United States, it is the fact that such a violation of law and good faith should not only have occurred, but have occurred twice. The American Government has had the fullest proof of the abuses justive complained. bad the fullest proof of the abuses justiv complained of by Spain. Yet, while its own laws were powerless to punish this violation of a friendly territory, the influence of the United States' agents was exerted to rescue the prisoners from the fate they had deserved, and these very same persons having got back to New-O:leans and Mobile, have continued to plot with impunity against the peace and security of the Queen of Spain's dominions, until this new outbreak summons them a second time to the seene of action. The American Government has at length dispatched a steamer of war to cruise off the Cuban coast, but nothing can pailiate the remissness or inefficiency of the authorities of the United States who allow preparations to be publicly made, and expeditions to put to sea, for which they afterwards disclaim all responsibility. In such a case it is probable preparations to be publicly made, and expeditions to put to sea, for which they afterwards disclaim all responsibility. In such a case it is probable that nothing but the severest measures of repression will be of any avail, and as there is no greater curse to mankind than private wars, carried on by adventurers or bucancers on their own account, without the shelter of any national flag or any responsible authority, so there is no crime which exposes the persons committing it to more condign and indiscriminating punishment. A general rebellion in Coba, instigated by American sympathizers, and inflamed, as it must ultimately be, by the passions of the negroes let loose upon the island, would combine all the horrors and evils from which humanity recoils; and it would render any Government by whose connivance or apathy such abrocities have been rendered possible obnoxious to the strongest censure and remonstrance. Unless however, the troops have been tampered with, we entertain but small apprehension that this expedition can be prosecuted with success, and we hope it will be crushed as speedily and ignominiously as it was on the last occasion. But we think the American Government must acknowledge that the occurrence of such a tempts is a serious discredit to the authority it is bound to exercise over its own citizens, and that the revolutions which threaten Cuba are scarcely less menacing and injurious to the external peace and internal union of the American Confederation.

—Lynch Law in California is also a topic of dis-

-Lynch Law in California is also a topic of dis cussion in London. The Times thus speaks of the action of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee:

All readers conversant with mediæval history will at once be struck with the analogy between this "institution"—for so we may really term it—and the Secret Courts of Westphalia, nor is there much indeed needed beyond a recollection of the scenes in indeed needed beyond a recollection of the scenes in Anne of Geierstein to suggest a general idea of the tribunals to which we refer. They were established at a period when the law was weak and justice uncer-tain, for the purpose of curbing the turbulent and tyrannical by apprehensions of infallible retribution. The "Vigilance Committees" resemble them ex-actly in their constitution and operation. They are chosen and formed with profound secreey, or at least their members it known to each other and the

The "Vigilance Committees" resemble them exactly in their constitution and operation. They are achosen and formed with profound secrecy, or at least their members, if known to each other and the people, are not cognizable to the eyes of the law. They issue their decrees in secret, and enforce them by means of affiliated members, who are bound to obedience, and who are convoked by specified signals. Finally, when justice is to be done upon a delinquent, they emerge under the protection of popular sympathy into open day, and execute their prisoner just as De Hagenbach was executed by the Black Priest of St. Paul.

It is, doubtless, a rude descent from those romantic associations when we encounter the true Old Bailey titles and ahases of the victims to the Cahfornian Vehingericht. But, though "Jem Hill" and "Jenkins" match strangely with the Rodolfs and Manfreds of media val chronicles, there is a reality about these revivals which effectually corrects their more ludicrous features. The "Vigilance Committees" are manifestly in favor with the people at large, and command not only the aid of the multitude, but even the support of the local journals. It is remarkable that at the moment of the last execution in San Francisco the Court of Sessions before which the cuiprit in due legal course should have been brought, was actually sitting, and the Judge addressed the Grand Jury in strong terms on this "aggression by secret societies on the constituted authorities of the State." His arguments were, of course, unimpeachable; but the San Francisco papers defend the Committee and argue for the execution as Danton argued for the massacres of September. "The law has been violated," they say, "but the law was made for the citizen, and not the citizen for the law. Society is rid of its pests, and the riddance is none the less salutary for being illegal." Even the American journals look with approval on these proceedings; and the system is evidently extending itself, for we read of "Vigilance Committees" in Mexico which are perf

performing similar parts in scaring the population into honesty.

Beyond doubt the impulsive insurrection of society against notorious offenders is, so far, a creditable symptom of popular feeling, and we may say that the determination of the Californians to repressering deserves to be considered no less than the means they select for repression. But this reflection supplies no great excuse for the practices impugned. The offences thus summarily prosecuted and punished are not of that intrinsic neinousness against which the indignation of virtuous citizens might be irressibly roused. They consist principally of systematic theirs, and, though their is doubtless a destructive propensity in places where every man's preperly is in a portable form, yet the progress of civilization has exploded the principle which proportions the measure of punishment to the temptations of crime. Many of the delinquents indeed who are sent out of the world at so short a shrift by sentence of the "Committees" would actually not be approached to cannidate and them as a sentence of the "Committees" would actually not be approached to cannidate and them as a state of the progression of the many of the delinquents indeed who are sent out of the world at so short a shrift by sentence of the "Committees" would actually not be tence of the "Committees" would actually not be sincipally to capital panishment at all, either in England or in those States of which California forms an integral part. The San Franciscans hang for stealing gold, as we formerly hung for sheep-stealing or sheplifting, with this aggravation of the code, that they show no mercy, and execute the law with their own hands, it is probable enough that under so malimentary a constitution the machinery of justice had not kept pace with the incentives to guilt, and, in fact, the judge himself spoke of circumstances of "great palhation" as attending the original assumption of authority by the hands of the people. But it must be exacent to all observers that an organized association, powerful enough to supersede the law of the land in open day, could have no possible difficulty in amending the administration of this law, had they directed their efforts to such a purpose instead of dispensing with the law altogether. Very likely the gaols were defective, the police remiss, the assizes remote, and the general prospect unsatisfactory, but we need waste no words in observing that in a community pretending to some civilization, nominally well organized, and formally admitted into such a federation as the American Union, the exertions of the citizens should have been turned to supplying these defectnetes, rather than to instituting precedents of which no man can calculate the evil. The English reader may probably think it a superfluous consumption of argument to prove that men should not be then to instituting precedence is easily treader may probably think it a superfluous consumption of argument to prove that men should not be put to death by the agency of a mob, or at the bidding of a secret society; but the tenor of our correspondence does really give a gravity and importance to these proceedings which such outrages would not otherwise possess. It is not denied that the delinquents had what in Saxon phrase is "a fair trial," that they were most undoubtedly guilty, and that the system is operating to the terror of offenders hitherto incorrection. In fact, the principle avowed is that of a tas papels suprema for, and the inhabitants concur in asserting that the time for appeal to this ultimate resort was incontestably come. But they must surely see, upon reflection, that no calamity can be so truly formidable as the substitution of force for law, and that, if the recognized machinery of justice thus set aside, uncontrollable anarchy must infailibly result.

- The intelligence from the Continent of Europe has no novel features. Here is an item from FRANCE which we have not before met with:

which we have not before met with:

At the head of the list of a fresh batch of Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor, just created, is a lady named Brulon, who enjoys the rank of a Lieutenant of Invalides, and whose long milliary history is probably without a parallel in Amazonian annals. She is the daughter, the sister, and the widow of a soldier. Her two brothers died on the field of battle in Italy. Her husband was killed at Ajaccio in 1791. The following year she entered, at the age of 21, in the 42d Regiment, in which her father was serving. She was allowed to remain, although her sex was known, and she made seven campaigns between the years 1792 and 1799, rising through the several gradations of fusilieer, corporal, quarter-master-corporal, and sergeant. In 1794 she commanded a detachment of her regiment, and repuised an attack upon the fort of Gesco, on which occasion she was wounded in each arm. Afterwards, at the siege of Calvi, she received so severe a wound in the left leg that she was disabled, and on the 24th Frimare. 1793, she was admitted into the Hospital of the Invalides. She received from Louis XVIII., an officer's commission, in these words: "This day, Oct. 2, 1822, the King being in Paris, having full confidence in the valor, good conduct, and falelity of Madame Angelique-Marie Joseph Duchemin, Widow Brulon, his Majesty has conferred upon her the honorarytitle of sub-lieutenant of Invalides, to take rank from this day. His Majesty desires that his General and other officers to whom it may appertain, will recognize Madame Duchemin, Widow Brulon, in this capaciday. His Majesty desires that his General and other officers to whom it may appertain, will recognize Madame Duchemin, Widow Brulon, in this capaci-ty." Lieutenant Widow Brulon, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, is now 80 years old.

Legion of Honor, is now 80 years old.

The Paris Messager says: "A report is current that an expedition is about to be sent from France into the sea of Japan. It is said that it will consist of a frigate, a corvette and a steamer, under the orders of a Rear-Admiral, who has long navigated in the Pacific Ocean and the Chinese Seas. This expe-

dition will, it is added, be at once military, commet-cial and scientific, and has for object to open to Euro-pean commerce state which have been closed against it since the l6th century."

-We cut the following illustrations of the present state of ITALY from a London paper

THE ABSOLUTISTS TURNING COMMUNISTS FOR THE NONCE.—According to a new proclamation of Marshal Radetzky, the numicipalities are obliged to take a new path to the emperor. The clergy is invited to a new pain to the emperor. The clergy is invited to preach tranquility to the peasants, and to put them on guard against those miserable rich folks who, by their culpable acts, cannot but ruin them. The people are warred that every political offense will be purished with death and confiscation, the communes are to be held responsible for whatever they let take place in their territory, without preventing, problem. are to be held responsible for whatever they let take place in their territory, without preventing, prohibing, or denouncing it. The peasants are told that they should have confidence in the paternal affection of the Marshal, and that, if they resist the intrigues of the turbulent proprietors, their lot for the future will be ameliorated and assured. What is this but a scarcely covert appeal on the part of the Austrian government to agrarian law and popular communism. Remembering the massacres of proprietors by the peasants in Gallicia, one cannot but ask the question whether the Austrian government, conscious how desperate is its hold upon Lombardy, is not preparing to attempt the same diabolical device there!

paring to attempt the same diabolical device there?

PARTICULARS OF THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THISSA.—That Chiesa, a Milanese workman, was shot the other day for attempting to post some revolutionary placards was announced in the newspapers of the time. Private letters supply the following interesting particulars of the man and the manner of death. He was to have been hanged according to the sentence of the Court Martial, but the executioner of Bergamo having refused to give his services, he was shot. The executioner thatred to the foreign toke is so deeply ingrained in the nation, that it has penetrated even to this most abhorred of its functionaries; has been punished with death for that it has penetrated even to this most abhorred of its functionaries) has been punished with death for his disobedience. On his trial Chiesa was asked, "Who gave you the writings to post" He answered, "No one. I composed them myself." Where did you get them printed." "I printed them myself in my own dwelling." "Where are your printing materials." "I do not know." On his massage from the prison to the place of punishment the confessor promised him impunity it he would make a revelation of his accomplices. Chiesa, who has left a wife and a daughter without means of support, constantly refused to purchase his life at the rice of dishonor. He saluted, with a quiet and serone out, the people who were near, and, kneeling to reice of dishonor. He sainted, with a quiet and serene, the people who were near, and, kneeling to reture his death, said, in a loud voice, "My sacrifice the sign of the coming rum of Austria." He result to let his eyes be bandaged, wishing to look marriers to the last in the face. This political segmentation, so atroclous in itself, was even continuated without legal forms, for the officer who commanded the platoon charged with the execution, having fallen down in a faint, could not give the signal, and the soldiers fired without receiving orders. The following is still worse. "The wife and the soldiers is still worse." The wife and the soldiers is the soldiers in the soldiers in the soldiers. sight, and the solders fred without receiving of-ders. The following is still worse: "The wife and daughter of Chiesa are in prison, the Austrian Judge leaves them ignorant of the death of their re-lative, and tries to wrest from them revelations of his accomplices, by promising the pardon of the husband and father as a reward for their avowal." We hope, for the sake of lumanity, this last detail is not true.

A RENEGADE ARCHITSHOP .- The Archbishop of Mi-A RENEGADE ARCHRISHOF.—The Archbishop of Milan. Romilli, who, during the triumph of the Milanese revolution, blessed the Italian flags, and preached a crusade against Austria, this same Archbishop, in one of the circulars addressed to all the clergy in his diocese, forbids them to give absolution to Catholics who come to confess, if they refuse to denounce to the Police the enemies of the Government.

From Lineria, The Times has late advices Settlements were being formed in the interior, and the natives at the newly acquired territory of the Gaibins had furnished proof of their readiness to abandon the Slave trade by giving notice to President Roberts and Commodore Fanshaw of a Spanish hig hovering on the coast for slaves. A new town is to be formed at Gallinas, and is to receive the name of Gurney, after Mr. Samuel Gurney, of London. The subjoined extracts of a letter addressed by President Roberts to a friend give the latest information on the general condition of the Republic:

"Government, Mannaytt, i "GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, MONROVIA, June 20, 1851.

"I am happy to say our public affairs are progressing smoothly. Now for some time we have had no misunderstanding with British merchants trading to Liberia. This is exceedingly gratifying to me, and I sincerely trust that the good understanding will continue, and that in future our intercourse will be of the most friendly character. The presence of a British Censul in Liberia has had a most happy effect. Misrepresentations are not so easily made, and all matters of dispute arising between the authorities and English traders are amicably adjusted on the spot.

At no time in the history of our little common-"At no time in the history of our little common-wealth has the progress of general improvement been more encouraging than at the present time. Commerce is decidedly increasing, and never before has agriculture in Liberta received greater attention. Among the neighboring native tribes there are fewer wars and commotions, and they are more rapidly, too, adopting civilized and ladustrious habits. This is in a great measure attributable to the abolition of the slave trade upon this part of the African coast, and I think I may safely say that the traffic cannot again be revived within the jurisdiction of Liberta-cettainly not before Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. "Now that the slave-trade is at an end upon our

certainly not before Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

Now that the slave-trade is at an end upon our coast, and we have secured nearly all the intermediate points of territory between the extremes of our jurisdiction, we are giving more attention to extending our influence into the interior. Measures are being taken to form a settlement in the mountain region in the interior of Grand Bassa. The country has been explored, and is represented as being healthy and fertile, while the aboriginal inhabitants are friendly, and decidedly more industrious and intelligent than the natives near the coast. I am more and more confirmed in the opinion that its more healthy in the interior of this country, beyond the nearthy in the interior of this country, beyond the influence of the misma arising from the man-erove swamps bordering the whole coast, than in any location we at present occupy, and I shall not fail to give my best influence and escouragement to the measures now on foot for forming interior settlements.

"I regret very much that Liberia could not be represented at the great Industrial Exhibition in London. I exerted myself to convince the members of the Legislature, at their last session, of the importance of the measure, and of the good that might possibly result to Africa, and to Liberia in particular. But they were afraid, in view of the embarrassed state of authorized to the control of the But they were afraid, in view of the embarrassed state of our finances, to incur the necessary expense. I am vexed to think that, to my knowledge, there will net be a Liberian present."

Liverpool Cotton Market Avg. 26. The market has been firm to-day, and with a poor choice of American under 5jd. F B. Compared with Friday's rates, prices of American and Brazil are full id. F b. Bigher. Other kinds are the rame. The sales amount to about 8,600 bules, 500 of which were taken for export, and 2,000 on speculation, and michide 6,500 American. 200 Bahra, 3ld. to 6jd.; 230 Egyptian, 5jd. to 7jd.; 1,000 Surat, 2jd. to cd.; 30 Sea Island, 10jd. to 12jd.

Liverpool Corn Market Avo. 25

olly us dear. OATS and OATMEAL have been easier to buy, as also BAR-

OATS and OATNEAL have been easier to buy, as also BARLEY, BEANS, and PEAS
INDIAN CORN has been comparatively neglected, yet in
the uncertainty which still exists with respect to the ultimate faire of the Potato crop, holders are not inclined to
subnot to a further decline.

The weather has become very wet and stormy.
At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the
Lown and country trade, and, the weather being very wet,
rather mote disposition to buy was evinced, and altogether
an improved tone prevailed.

WHEAT was in better request at the prices of this day
week, and best descriptions of sack and barrel FLOUR
week, and best descriptions of sack and barrel FLOUR
OATS, more particularly newl frish, being scarce, maintained their value in the sales made, but OATMEAL was
neelected and easier to buy.

EARLEY, BEENS and PEAS were taken to a small extent
at lafe rates.

at late rates.

INDIAN CORN was generally held at 27s, per qr. for best cellow, which checked business.

London Trade Report.

London Trade Report.

London, Tuesday evening, Aug. 26.

Stoar—The trade did not show much disposition to buy at previous rates, but holders remaining firm, the sales effected were at former prices. Of 7,700 bags of Madras, 4 500 bags of ordinary brown sorts were boundt in at 2% 2 lies, for low to good; of the remainder, consisting of low to fine grocery qualities, about 1,000 bags found bovers at 48, a 39s for modding to fine rellow, and 3% 633s for low rellow. 260 bags of middling to fine white Benares brought 38s, 60 448s. 370 hidds of West India have been sold to-day. Privately a cargo of 3,800 boxes yellow Havana (No. 14) has been sold affect for Bristol at 21s, 50, and 350 bares on the spot at 37s, 64 % cwt.

Converse—Alout one-half of 128 casks and 50 bags of plantation Cerion effected to-day were disposed of; the remainder were bought in at high rates. Although prices went rather in favor of the buyer, the market were a firmer appearance; the rates obtained were 7s, to 4% 64, for fine ordinary to fine fine.

Krex-600 bags of Bengal were offered to-day, and chiefly white.

SAITPETER—120 begs of Bengal at auction brought 26s.

SAITPETER—120 begs of Bengal at auction brought 26s to 26s. 6d. for 9) to 1) F cent., and 200 bags of Madrus were lought in at 26s. F cwt. for S F cent. refraction.

, Paris Money Market. PARIS BOURSE, Aug 25.—Closing Prices—The Five per Cents., 90f.; Three per Cents., 10f. 85c.; Bank of France. 2,1021, 50c.

AMERICAN PRESENT TO THE QUEEN .- The packet-ship Ticonderoga, Capt. Boyle, has arrived at Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,501 baies of cotton from Mobile. The vessel also brought five bales of ingligown cotton cloth, as a present to her Majesty Queen Victoria, from James B. Merewether, Esq., Montgomery, Alabama. NEW-MEXICO.

Movement of Troops-Indian Devastations-Politics-Fire. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. SANTA FE, (N. M.) Wednesday, July 3a, 1851.

Col. Sumner, Maj. Sibley and the other officers of the new command, arrived here on the 19th inst., all well. The troops which came from the States with Sumper did not come to Santa Fe but were stationed in the surrounding country. Col Summer gave immediate orders upon his arrival for packing up stores, &c., for the Headquarters at Moro, and on the 21st fifty wagons left, loaded with the necessary things for the new post. Orders have been given to discharge all the Quartermaster's hands and other employes. This is as it should be. The expenses of this department have been so enormous as to call for immediate retrenchment in every department of the Army here. There were some cases of Cholera among the newly-arrived troops on their way hither, but no cases have occurred since their rrival in the Territory. Company D. 3d Infantry, left here the other day

of headquarters at Moro Company B, 24 Artillery will leave here on the 15th prox for the Navajoe country. Col. Summer goes in command. He has expressed his determination to bring the Navajoes to account for the depredations lately committed by

them
The removal of the troops from Saata Fe will be
of great injury to the town. Business has already
assumed a dull appearance, and property is decreasing in value. The fact is, that the military have
been the principal support of the people of this Territory, and now that people see the change that has
taken place, they repent of ever wishing and calling
for the removal of the military. There will be little
or no corn consumed by the Army, and consequently
there will be no demand for the article.
It is said that Capt. Revnolds, our popular quarter-

or no corn consumed by the Army, and consequently there will be no demand for the arthie.

It is said that Capt. Reynolds, our popular quartermaster, will go with the Navajoe expedition as quartermaster. It is to be hoped that he will be more successful in his military campaign than he has been in his political one. The Captain is too ingenuous to cope with your old wire-pulling politicalass. He is, however, every way fit for the office of Delegate, and stands still a good chance of being elected. His opponent will be Maj. Weightman, Insian Agent. Weightman is well known in the Territory.

Our late worthy commanding officer, Col. John Monroe, left here yesterday for the States. He was accompanied by Capt. L. C. Eastin, late Quarternaster-General and Capt. McLaws, late Adjutant-General. They were escorted out of town by a large number of our most respectable citizens. They carry with them the good wishes of all, for a better set of officers never left the Territory.

lar e number of our most respectable citizens. They carry with them the good wishes of all, for a better set of officers never left the Territory.

The Navajoe Indians have been "playing h—li lately," to use the classical language of a U. S. Captain. On the night of the 2d inst. about 2,000 Indians attacked the camp of Parker & Nesbit, hay contractors. Their camp is situated in a cash, or valley, about 40 miles from Santa Fe. For security the Company had built a canal of adobes and also a house. About 12 is o'clock the Indians commenced the attack by sheoting one of the guards through the neck with an arrow the man gave the alarm and fell, the other guard um for the house. The Indians then divided into two parties—one party beseiged the house while the other party broke down the canal in order to get at the stock. The Americans consisted of eight persons, and it is supposed they killed several indians. The fight continued till about 3 o'clock, when the Indians having entered the canal and run off the mules, 79 in number, and six splendid horses, the beseiged were left to breathe the free air of heaven once more. At the time of this affair Cell Brooks and his company were at Piña Blanco, 17 miles off, waiting for see to cool the Rio Grande, and when requested to pursue the Indians, refused to do so till the ice arrived. I have Mr. R. Nesbit's statement to that effect. Brooks's conduct is highly censurable. Nesbit demanded assistance from the commanding officer, but was refused—and the Governor stated that he would resist any attempt to raise volunteers to recapture the mules. What are these men to do! Are they to submit quietly to their lesses!

Another attack was made on the camp of Ardingen. Another attack was made on the camp of Ardingen, warshy & Co., near Cebolletta. The Indians killed three men and wounded nine, and burned all the wasons. The names of those killed are as follows: Wm. Fulcher, of Weston, Mo. Mr. Parker, of Mo., and F. Smith, of Mo.

The Indians are committing depredations all through the country, and in most cases lives have been lost. Still nothing is done to punish them. It is hoped that Col. Summer will bring them to their senses.

Our Territorial Legislature has closed its labors and such a legislature never was assembled before within the limits of the United States. With the exception of the Independent party, there was not a man of sense among them. Several of the Hon. Members can neither read nor write. The two Speakers were a Priest and a Jackass. Our old Governor is said to be very unpromalar. His first message speakers were a rues and a superportant and the error is said to be very unpopular. His first message was blamable in many points, especially his remarks in reference to free negroes, but he must be excused. He is from Georgia. D. V. Whiting, of Philadelphia. He is from Georgia. D. V. Whiting, of Philadelphia has been appointed Government Translator at a sala-ry of \$2,500 a year. He is the most competent man

ry of \$2,500 a year. He is the most competent man here for the office.

The rejection of H. N. Smith for the Secretaryship was much regretted by his numerous friends here. Mr. Smith is one of our most able and useful public men, and par excellance a Whig.

The morals of Santa Fe are improving somewhat lately. No murders lately. When all the military and camp followers are removed. Santa Fe will be a quiet place. But the venality of the people will never be done away with.

court place. But he venanty of the people with a velocities done away with.

Among the recent distinguished arrivals, I may mention that of Chief Justice Baker, Major Weightman, Mr. Greinor, and Col. Wooley. Capt. Settleaves, of the Topographical Engineers, is here from El Paso. He will leave shortly for California.

14. Parkes will go second in command. Capt. Walter, an old Mountaineer, will leave here for California. er, an old Mountaineer, will leave here for Cali-by a route of his own on the 15th of next i. He offered his services to the Boundary y for \$1,000 pc; month, but they were not ac-

We had another fire here lately. The store of we named Hirsch was burned to the ground, but by the timely exertions of the officers and soldiers, rither destruction was prevented. Capt. Reynolds, the man who is so much decryed

Capt. Reynolds, the man who is so much decryed here and elsewhere by his political enemies, is ever foremost in relieving all calamities that may befall the citizens. When the Exchange was burned down, his house was open to all; and at the late fire he was conspicuous in arresting the progress of the dames, and in accommodating every person who applied to him for assistance.

him for assistance. Yours, always, More Indian Depredations.

Santa FE, (N. M.) Friday, Aug. 1, 1851. I had just posted my letter to you yester-

day when information was received that the Navajor Indians had made another attack on the camp of Mr Robert Nesbit, and run off about forty mules belong ing to that gentleman. This is the second attach that has been made upon this party, and that at a cost of \$11,000, all of which has been the hard earnings of Mr. Neshit within the last fifteen years.

Now, the question is, is there no remedy for these losses incurred by Mr. Nesbit and others. The Legislature of this Territory have memorialized Con-gress on behalf of Mr. Nesbit and his partner, and it gress on behalf of Mr. Nesbit and his partner, and it is to be hoped that Congress will do something for them. Indian depredations are now so common as to call for the senious attention of Government to protect the citizens of the Territory. The country is filled with troops, officers loading about town, and thousands ready at any moment to march against the savages if only authorized, yet the most flaggant apathy is shown by the Government officials in regard to these Indian depredations.

these Indian depredations.
As your paper has ever been the advocate of Right and Justice, I would humbly call your attention to As your paper has ever been the advocate of Right and Justice, I would humbly call your attention to the subject of this letter, in order that the proper authorities at Washington may be awakened. It is monstrous to think that this country is filled with agents, efficers and soldiers and yet the Indians are allowed to steal and murder with impunity.

We have just had what we wanted much for sometime past—a heavy fall of rain.

In haste, yours always.

Mack.

The Mormons in Utah.

Messrs. Booth and Denniston arrived at

Messis. Booth and Denniston arrived at Terre Haute a few days since, having come from California by the way of the plains. From these gentiemen, who tarried some time at the Salt Lake City, The Terre Haute Express obtains considerable information in regard to the movements and progress of the Mormons.

This singular people have reoccupied their old station in Carson Valley and in much larger numbers, and intend making a permanent settlement there. It is their desire to occupy the whole of it, and in their hands it will become extremely valuable, as it is the only place fit for a settlement between their possessions in the great Salt Lake Valley and California. The whole valley is well watered and covered with the most luxuriant grass. By the term "Valley" is meant that portion which is susceptible of cultivation, lying at the base of the mountain, and is about twenty-five miles long, by five to fifteen inbreadth.

The Mormons have extended their settlements along the Great Salt Lake, ninety miles, nearly to Bear River ferry. They are fast taking up all the good land in the valley. Each one claims and owns whatever he is able to inclose and improve. They are generally satisfied with a small tract each, say from forty to one hundred agress. They are a very industrious people, and their improvements are good and substantial. Their houses are small and neat, being built of adobes made of blue clay. They have mills in the mountain canons, and make fair lumber, which is sold in the city at \$50 per thousand feet.

The Mormons are engaged in building a railroad to the mountain, some seven or eight miles, on which to transport the materials for their great temple.

The chy covers a great deal of ground, and is probably the most rural city in the world, each man being allowed one and a quarter acres for his residence and garden. A late census taken by themselves makes the population of the city and adjoining settlements eighteen thousand.

Treaty with Portngal.

AMERICA . A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Convention between the United States of America and ber Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal and of the Algaryes, was con-

the Queen of Portugal and of the Algarves, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, on the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which Convention being in the English and Portuguese languages, is word for word as follows.

The United States of America and her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal and of the Algaryes, equally animated with the desire to maintain the relations of harmony and amity which have always existed, and which it is desirable to preserve between the two powers, have agreed to terminate. always existed, and which it is desirable to preserve between the two powers, have agreed to terminate, by a Convention, the pending questions between their respective Governments, in relation to certain pecuniary claims of American citizens, presented by the Government of the United States against the Government of Portugal, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, to wit.—

The President of the United States of America, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the said United States, and her Most Faithful Majesty, J. C. de Figanteere è Morao, of her Council, Knight, Commander of the Orders of Christ, and of O. L. of Conception of Villa Vicoza, and Minister Resident

Conception of Villa Vicoza, and Minister Resident of Portugal, near the Government of the United States, who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following ar-

ticles:

ART. I. Her Most Faitful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, and of the Algarves, appreciating the difficulties of the two Governments agreeing upon the subject of said claims, from the difference of opinion entertained by them respectively, which difficulty might hazard the continuance of the good understanding now prevailing between them, and resolved to maintain the same unimpaired, has assented to pay to the Government of the United States equivalent to the indemnities claimed for several American citizens. (with the exception of States equivalent to the inhermance change con-several American citizens, (with the exception of that mentioned in the fourth article.) and which sum the Government of the United States under-takes to receive in full satisfaction of said claims, except so aforesaid, and distribute the same among

claimants. Aut. II. The high contracting parties, not being Art. II. The high contracting parties, not being able to come to an agreement upon the question of public law involved in the case of the American privateer brig General Armstrong, destroyed by Brisch vessels in the waters of the Island of Fayal, in September, 1814, Her Most Faithful Majesty has proposed, and the United States of America have consented, that the claim presented by the American Government, in behalf of the captain, officers and crew of the said privateer, should be submitted to the arbitrament of a sovereign potentate, or chief of some nation in amity with both the high contracting parties.

shall have been obtained to act as arbiter in the aforesaid case of the privateer brig General Armstrong, copies of all correspondence which has passed in reference to said claim between the two Governments and their respective representatives, shall be laid before the arbiter, to whose decision the high contracting parties hereby bind themselves to submit.

o submit.

Arr. IV. The pecuniary indemnities which Her Most Faithful Majesty promises to pay, or cause to be paid, for all the claims presented previous to the 6th day of July, 1850, in behalf of the American citizens, by the Government of the United States, (with the exception of that of the Gen. Armstrong,) are fixed at \$91.727, in accordance with the correspondence between the two Governments. dence between the two Governments.

dence between the two Governments.

Anr. V. The payment of the sum stipulated in the preceding article shall be made in Lisbon, in ten equal installments, in the course of five years, to the properly authorized agent of the United States. The first installment of \$9,172.70, with interest as here-mafter provided, (or its equivalent in Portuguese current money.) shall be paid as aforesaid, on the 5th day of September, of the current year of 1851, or earlier, at the option of the Portuguese Government, and at the end of every subsequent six months, a like installment shall be paid, the integral sum of \$91,727, or its equivalent, thus to be satisfied on or before the 50th day of September, 1856.

Anr VI it is hereby agreed that each and all of the said installments are to bear, and to be paid with an interest of six per cent, per annum, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present

on interest of six per cent, per annum, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present tion. VII. This Convention shall be approved and

Agr. VII. This Convention shall be approved and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Lisbon within four months after the date hereof, or sconer, if possible. In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipoten-tiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto the

seals of their arms.

Done in the City of Washington, D. C., the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lordone
thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

[L.S.] DANIEL WEBSTER.

[L.S.] J. C. DE FIGANIERE E MORAO.

And whereas, the said Couvention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Lisbon, on the twenty third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, by Charles B. Haddeck, Charge d'Affairs of the United States near the Covernment of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and Antonio Aluizo Jervis d'Atouguia, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of her said Majesty, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Millard Fillmore. President of the United State of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and

by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L.s.] ty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Prayadatt.

United States.

By the President: Milliand Fillisore.

WM. S. Derrick, Acting Secretary of State. Woman's Rights Convention, to be held at

Worcester Oct, 15th and 16th, 1851.

[Corrected In accordance with a vote of the Woman's Rights Convention held in Worcester, Mass., on the 23d and 24th of October last, another Conven-tion for the same objects will be held on the 15th and 16th of October next, in Worcester. We cordially invite all, both Men and Women, to meet at the appointed time and place, for the free and

full discussion of this great question.

The cause itself, affecting as it does the destiny
of the race, takes the front rank in those Reform movements which the progressive spirit of the age has called into being, and invites to its aid all who see and feel the wrongs which grow out of the false positions occupied by women, and

who, having
"No dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind," dare give to such a movement the sanction of dare give to such a movement the sanction of their presence, and to embody in word and deed the thoughts and feelings which they must have who see that Woman, Socially, Civilly, Religiously and Educationally, occupies an unnatural and unworthy position. The work contemplated is no child's play. It wars directly with the thought, so deeply rooted and so hoary, that woman is only an appendage and not an inte gral part in the fabric of human society. It is in full conflict with the world's teachers, its in full conflict with the world's teachers, its stands; opposed to those soul-blighting usages of society which have consigned woman to an aimless and objectless existence, and have baptized a life so unworthy as peculiarly fitting and graceful for woman.

Such are some of the circumstances. Come

then, to the Convention, prepared as thought meets thought to seize and use each new ray of light in dispelling the "gross darkness" that spreads everywhere relative to Woman's Rights,

and the Duties which grow out of those rights.

Reports will be presented from the Committees appointed by the last Convention, on Education, Industrial Avocations, Civil Political Functions and Social Relations. Political Functions and Social Relations. It is very earnestly desired that the Committees should meet the evening previous to the opening of the Convention.

In addition to the speakers who gave interest to the proceedings of the last Convention, we are

authorized to expect the attendance of Mrs. On behalf of the Central Committee,

P. W. DAVIS, President. W. H. CHANNING. LUCY STONE, Secretary.

ODD Fellows.—At the late Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of New-Hampshire, the ollowing officers were elected and installed in due our for the current year: John Peabody, M. W. O. G. Master; J. Frand Master C. A. Tuffa, R. W. D. G. Master; J. I. Anger, R. W. G. Warden; G. H. H. Silsby, R. W. G. Secretary, J. E. Lang, R. W. G. Treasurer; G. Senator, R. W. G. Chaplain; S. Sims, R. W. Regresspality. PARA. - Death of the British Consul.

PARA.—Death of the Henrico, at this port, from Para. Informs us that Daniel Miller, Esq., British Consul at Para, died on the 29th of July, of inflammation of the brain.

[Salem Register.]

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Washington Items.

Washington Items.
Washington, Monday, Sept. 8, 1851.
Seber Lucio Rilico, Minister Pienipotentiary of
the Republic of Venezuela, was presented to the
President on Saturday by W. S. Derrick, Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his letters of credence.
The usual addresses were delivered, conducted
through L. F. Tasistro, the official translator of the

are Department.
A new trial has been awarded to Day, convicted of the murder of his wife, on the ground of tampering with the Jury, and other reasons

From the Rochester American New-York State Agricultural Society.

Fair and Cattle Shore, September, 1851 The Secretary's office will be open at the

The Secretary's office will be open at the Fair Grounds, from and after the first day of September, for the transaction of business.

Exhibitors are notified that all animals and articles for exhibition should be entered on the Secretary's books on or before Tuesday, the 16th of September. The fee of membership (one dollar) must be paid to the Treasurer before the time of entry—Exhibitors will greatly facilitate and oblige the officers by transmitting their fee and a copy of their entry several days before the Fair, by letter or otherwise.

Exhibitors are requested to record with their entry

Exhibitors are requested to record with their entry the name of the owner of each animal—the name of the breeder, their residence, with the age and weight of each animal, as far as practicable.

All persons having charge of any animal or article for exhibition, will first call at the business office near the north gate—pay the fee of membership (\$1.)—receive the Society's badge, and the ticket to be attached to the animal or article. He will then pass into the grounds by the southern "Forage Gate," present the animal or articles to the Superintendent having charge of the department in which his article is classed, when a place will be designated for its exhibition.

schibition.

No person will be permitted to occupy any position for exhibition, other than shall be designated by the Superintendent of the several departments. All animals except horses and articles for exhibition, must be brought within the enclosure as early as noon of Tuesday the 16th September, for arrangement. Horses will be received early on Wednesday morning, and before 9 o'clock A.M., of that day.

Forage will be supplied at the expense of the Society to all animals entered for exhibition. Mr. Ransom Miller, as Forage Master, will attend to the proper distribution.

WEDNESDAY, 17th of September—The Judges

Raisom Miller, as Forage Master, will alread to the proper distribution.

WEDNESDAY, 17th of September —The Judges will assemble punctually at 11 o'clock A.M. in the Speaker's Tent, when the Committee will be organ-ized, and books of entries and instructions delivered to each Committee. The Judges will then enter upon their several duties, attended by the Superin-

upon their several duties, attended by the Superintendent of the departments.

Members and guests of the Society only are admitted to the Fair grounds during the examination by the Judges.

Invited guests, delegates from other States, and County Societies, or other Associations, are requested to present themselves at the Secretary's office on arrival.

THURSDAY, 18th Sept .- The grounds will be

open this day to the Public. Tickets for Admission, 124 cents, will be obtained at the Ticket-office near the entrance gate. Members will obtain their badges and tickets from the Treasurer at the business office. Members are admitted at all times ness office. Members are admitted at all times during the Fair.

Strangers of distinction invited by the Society.

ducted to the grounds for the inspecti

will be conducted to the grounds for the inspection of the exhibition.

FRIDAY, 19th Sept.—The Fair grounds continue open to the Public this day. The Plowing match will be held this day, on the farm of Judge Buel. The Plowmen will take their stations at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Premium animals will be paraded and conducted around the grounds at 11 o'clock, A. M. 49 o'clock, P. M., the Annual Address before the Society will be delivered by the Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Illinois, at the close of which the successful competitors at this exhibition will be declared.

The members of the Executive Committee will be designated by by the Scarlet Rosettes with a Pentant Medal.

Members of the City Committee will be design ted by a Golden Star Members of the Society will wear orange colored

Invited guests will be designated by Scarlet Ro-

Invited guests will be designated by Scarlet Roseites.

The President's aids will wear Silver Stars.

The General Superintendents of the ground will be known by a White Rosette with a Red Center.

All persons intending to visit the Fair Grounds in carriages, will be careful to procure their tickets of admission before they approach the entrance gates. No carriages can be permitted to stand on any part of the Fair Grounds. Coachmen will be cautious to comply strictly with these rules.

The gates of the Fair Grounds will be open to the public on Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The public are requested to withdraw from the grounds when the evening bell is sounded at half past five P. M., as it is essential to the comfort and convenience of all who attend the Fair, that persons in attendance may feed and water the stock and rearrange the grounds.

By order of the President, J. P. FOGG, Acting Secretary.

Crops in South-Western Onio

PAYTON, OHIO, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1851. The small grain crops are all harvestedand such crops ! Such wheat, rye, oats and flax !-The store-houses and granaries are full. How we

could put a famine to rest with our overflowing al dances. THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR .- The Balti-

more Patriot of the 5th says : "An experiment with one of these fire annihila-tors, several of which have been imported by Messrs. Edwards, Sanford & Co. of Adams & Co.'s Foreign Express, was made yesterday afternoon in the yard of the Merchants' Shot Tower, in this city, under the superintendence of Messrs. Samuel M. Shoe-maker, William Peters and George A. Rawlings, in maker, William Peters and George A. Rawlings, in the presence of a number of gentlemen who had been invited to be present. The machine used was one of the smallest size manufactured, and cost, in England, about three pounds. The mode of operation was as follows, A flour barrel was closely packed with shavings and a quantity of light wood of an inflammable nature, and then set on fire, and when the heat and flames had attained a great degree of intensity, the annihilator was put in requisition and the vapor directed to the sides and bottom of the fire. The effect was almost magical, in a very brief time the fire had almost entirely disappeared, and nothing remained but a heavy volume of thick, black smoke. The experiment was repeated several times, and with the same success; and all thick, black smoke. The experiment was repeated several times, and with the same success, and all present concurred in the opinion that the invention was fully entitled to all the praise which had been conferred upon it, and that it was entirely compe-tent to perform all that has been claimed for it."

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS, &c. - The Destruction of Crops, &c. — The charleston conver of the 2d inst., publishes the following extract from a letter from Beaufort District: "The crops on St. Helena are in the estimation of some persons, cut off one-half, they are generally good, but on riding down to White Half Ferry to-day, I see they are awfully whipped, in fact knocked down flat in the alley and looking wretchedly. It is the heaviest gale I have ever known to continue so long it is considered the most destructive since 1824. In Beaufort it was particularly severe. The streets are blocked up with trees, and you will be astonished to hear that every tree in the square by the Arsenal has been upset, not one left standing, every fence in the town has been blown down of damaged in some degree."

Transportation of Stock &c., to the

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK &c., TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK &c., TO THE STATE FAIR—At a meeting of the Executive Committe held at Albany on the 5th, Mr. L. §C. Morris reported that the following arrangements had been made for conveying implements, &c., designed for exhibition at the State Fair, to be held at Rochester on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of September inst. The Steamboat New Jersey will leave New York for Albany, at 6 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday the 10th, inst., with such stock, &c., as may be ready for the Fair, stopping at Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, Hudson and Carsackie

MOTHS IN FURNITURE .- Thoroughly satu-MOTHS IN FURNITURE.—I horoughly saudrate the stuffing of sofas, chairs, &c., by pouring on and in comphene. This may be done without any danger of injury to carpets or clothing, as they are preserved by sprinking with the same article. I have tried this method of ridding a sofa stuffed with villainous hair, from thousands of worms and mothatilations were instantly destroyed without the least they were instantly destroyed without the least office they were instantly destroyed without the least they were instantly destroyed.

FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK .- The St. John FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The St. John corner announces that it has authority for staing that the reports which have been circulated, that the Provincial Government is piedged to support Mr. Howe's railway scheme, or any other scheme, is entirely without foundation. The New-Brunswicker says that The Courser has no authority whatever for publishing this statement, and that it is intended to convey an impression directly at variance with the true state of the case.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A colored man named FATAL ACCIDENT.—A colored man hamed charles Perlashe, a barber, fell from a window in the attic of the Delavan House, some six stories high, last night, and was instantly killed. He was about 24 or 25 years of age, and was unmarried. He arrived in the city, from New-York, yesterday merang, and was engaged to work in the barber shop which is on the ground floor of the Delavan House.

(Albany Atlas, 6th.)

THE CHOLERA.-This fearful disease, which has made desolate Meredith Calhoun's plantations, had partially subsided at last accounts. From sixty-five to seventy have perished. Among them or in attendance upon them, we regret to record the names of Dr. Martin and Mr. Mulkey.

Alexandria (La.) Democrat.